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SUBJECT Detailed Description of the Deblin Air Force School/ Courses/Instructors/Commanding Officers/Description of the Ulez, Podlodow, and Krzewicz Training Airfields/ Commanding Officers of the Ulez Airfield.		DATE DISTRIBUTED 11 Oct 1956 50X1-HUM	
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION			
Description of the Deblin Air Force School			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Air Force Officers' school in Deblin called the "Oficerska Szkola Lotnicza Im. Jana Krasickiego W Deblinie" is one of the three of its kind existing in Poland today. Like the Deblin school, the Air Force Officers' School No 5 in Radom is training flying personnel, whereas the technical Air Force school in Zamosc Olesnica is schooling ground personnel made up of officers and NCO's. This school has at its disposal large workshops on the Olesnica airfield which was constructed in 1950 and is now one of the most modern military airfields in Poland. 2. The school in Deblin is training: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. bomber pilots, fighter pilots and assault-planes (Szturmowy) pilots b. navigators c. airmen gunners d. various specialists such as radio navigators, aerial photographers, etc, in so-called KDO courses. These courses are also attended by a number of officers who learn the latest developments. 3. Additionally, a number of special courses for NCO's are held in Deblin, preparing - airmen gunners, radio telegraphers, and meteorologists. Also so-called "junior mechanics" are trained to find and eliminate minor defects of airplanes. 4. In comparison to this extensive program, the Air Force school in Radom trains only officers as fighter pilots and NCO's as junior mechanics. 5. The Air Force school in Deblin has the status of an Air Force division. It consists of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. headquarters b. headquarters battalion, including a quartermaster unit, a technical unit and two guard units. 			

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c. training battalion divided into two units:

1. "X" - unit for pilot candidates
2. "Y" - unit for navigators and other specialists

In this battalion the candidates go through a basic training (most general military training such as drill, shooting, regulations, organization of the army, etc).

- d. four training squadrons, two of them stationed in Deblin itself and another one on the airfield in Ulez and another one in Podlodow or from time to time in Krzewica near Biala Podlaska. The Podlodow airfield is about eight km east of Ulez and belongs to the Radom school.
- e. Two companies of NCO's trainees.
- f. KDO officers complimentary training.

Deblin Officers

6. The headquarters of the Deblin school consists almost exclusively of young officers promoted after World War II. Some of them have been trained in the USSR. There are no Soviet instructors in this Deblin school. The list of instructors shows that only a few officers are of other than Polish descent. The following officers are attached to the Deblin headquarters:

Commanding Officer

Lt Col [FNU] Zarski
 trained after World War II

Deputy Commanding Officer for political matters

Lt Col [FNU] Wilk

Deputy Chief Operation Officer

Maj [FNU] Lapszyn (trained in the USSR)
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Deputy Commanding Officer Chief Navigator

Maj [FNU] Huber

Deputy Commanding Officer for basic pilot training

Maj [FNU] Charlinski 50X1-HUM

Deputy Commanding Officer for advanced pilot training

Maj [FNU] Pieniazek

Chief of Staff

Lt Col [FNU] Parchomicz (trained in USSR)

Deputy Chief of Staff

Capt [FNU] Radlowski

Quartermaster

Lt Col [FNU] Kuppenberg (pre-war officer)

Chief of Medical Service

Lt Col MD [FNU] Nirski

Chief Parachute Officer

Capt [FNU] Szwedziuk (Polish champion in target parachuting; he has been chief instructor for parachutists training since Lt [FNU] Kruczkowski was killed in training in December 1955)

Director of technical training

Lt Col [FNU] Romanowicz
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Deputy for Political Education

Lt [FNU] Karkowski

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8. The secretary of the Communist Party cell, within the school is Maj [FNU] Zabrodzki; his deputy for the ZMP, Communist youth organization, is Lt [FNU] Komorowski.
9. The garrison commandant is Lt [FNU] Kasperczyk.

Training/Names of Instructors

10. The training of officers in Deblin is performed generally in three periods:
- I - Basic military training - three months
 - II - Basic Air Force training - twelve months
 - III - Air Force fight training - nine months
11. Sometimes there are deviations from this schedule, if for example, there are unfavorable atmospheric conditions then flying training will last longer than scheduled. Another cause for prolongation of training may be the general educational level of the candidates. Since 1955 there has been the rule that candidates can only be accepted with high school education. Previously - and now still once in a while - candidates with lower educational background have been accepted. These candidates receive special educational courses within the military school. In 1954 almost all of the draftees had only public school training, and a special course had to be set up with a program of over 400 hours for these cadet officers.
12. The following subjects of theoretic learning and training, including instructors and the number of hours, are given at the Deblin school:

I Period of basic military training

<u>Number of the Courses</u>	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Hours</u>
1 - 5	A - <u>General Education</u> (Mathematics, Physics, Geography, Polish and Russian language). This program partly reaches into the second training period.	Various civilian instructors	410
6	B - <u>Military Training</u> - Organization of the Polish and hostile armies.	Lt <u>[FNU] Skrzypek</u>	20
7	History of the Polish and Soviet Air Force.	Cpt <u>[FNU] Ulicki</u>	20
8	Artillery, General Introduction.	2nd Lt <u>Urbanowicz</u>	20
9	Armored Units	" " "	20
10	Military Transportation	Lt <u>[FNU] Skrzypek</u>	20
11	Rear Services	Maj <u>[FNU] Biela</u>	20
12	Health Services	<u>[not given]</u>	10
13	Chemical and Atom Warfare	Capt <u>[FNU] Ulicki</u>	30
14	Camouflage Techniques	Lt <u>Smigrodzki</u>	20
15	Regulations (also during second and third period).	Lt <u>Tomczak</u>	100

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<u>Number of the Courses</u>	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Hours</u>
	<u>C - Practical Military Training</u>		
16	Drill	Lt <u>Tomczak</u>	100
17	Shooting	" "	100
	Both subjects' practice also reaches into the second and third period.		
II	<u>Basic Air Force Training Period</u>		
18	Topography	Maj <u>Kruszewski</u>	130
19	General Tactics	Lt <u>Skrzypek</u>	100
20	Pioneers, General Introduction	Lt <u>Tomczak</u>	50
21	Signal Services, in general	Lt <u>Szlenk</u>	30
22	Radio, Telephone and Radar Fundamentals	" "	100
23	Morse Code	" "	40
24	Aerial Shooting Armament	Capt <u>Banasiak</u>	75
25	Bombardment Armament	Lt <u>Grzeszczakowski</u>	40
26	Meteorology	Lt <u>Smyl</u>	40
27	Technical - Plane Engines Construction (the engine of YAK 18- "M" - 11/FR and engine "IL" 10 - "AM"/42)	Lt <u>Wujtowicz</u> and Lt <u>Motyka</u>	190
28	Technical - Engine Functioning (engine of YAK 18 and IL 10)	Lt <u>Wujtowicz</u> and Lt <u>Motyka</u>	40
29	Parachuting Training (the officer-candidates receive rather superficial jumping training, with only one or two obligatory jumps per year. Training jumps from IL-22 planes with Soviet parachutes PD 47 and -reserve- PD 41)	Capt <u>Szwedziuk</u>	30
III	<u>Air Force Fight Training Period</u>		
30	Theory of Flight, Starting at the end of the IIInd period.	Maj <u>Polanowski</u> and Lt <u>Galecki</u>	130
31	Navigation (Regular and Radio navigation)	Lt <u>Rej</u>	130

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<u>Number of the Courses</u>	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Hours</u>
32	Bombardment	Lt <u>Grzeszczakowski</u> and Lt <u>Sysiak</u>	75
33	Tactics of the Air Fight (general Polish and hostile, above all US)	Lt <u>Slawanski</u>	160
34	Technical-Airoplane YAK 18 and IL 10 (starting at the end of IIInd period)	Lt <u>Wujtowicz</u> and Lt <u>Gajowniczek</u>	180
35	Technical - Functioning of Airoplane YAK 18, IL 10	Lt <u>Wujtowicz</u> and Lt <u>Gajowniczek</u>	90
36	Aerial Shooting	Lt <u>Gorzelnicki</u>	80
37	Aerial Photography	[not given]	[]
38	Radio location	[not given]	[]
39	Astronomical Navigation	[not given]	[]

Besides these 39 subjects, there are in addition two more to be taken during all three periods.

40	Physical education	Lt <u>Gryzlak</u>	160
41	Political Training		
	a. Polish History	Lt <u>Karkowski</u>	
	b. History of the Communist Party	Lt <u>Syta</u>	
	c. International Situation	Capt <u>Dudek</u>	
	d. Communist Party Work within the army	Lt <u>Klicki</u>	
		<u>Total hours: 750</u>	

13. Considering the amount of time devoted to each subject during two years, the following shows the time devoted to study:

a. General Education	510 hrs	8.5%
b. Political Education	750 hrs	12.5%
c. General Military Training including Drill and Physical Education	920 hrs	15.3%
d. Theoretic Air Training	1,520 hrs	25.3%
e. Practice Air Training	app 2,300 hrs	38.4%
	6,000 hrs	100.0%

14. Theoretical training is planned and controlled by the Director of Education who has a special assistant in charge of the different groups of subjects. There are the following eight main groups:

a. Technical	Col <u>Szurka</u>
b. Navigation and Meteorology	Maj <u>Gagajek</u>
c. Theory of Flight	Capt <u>Karpinski</u>
d. Air Tactics	Capt <u>Wenzel</u>

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- e. Air Shooting Maj Orlowski and Maj Grodzki
- f. Signals Maj Kurek
- g. Topography Maj Kruszewski and Capt Wlejsza
- h. Chemical and Atom Warfare Capt Ulicki

Besides these officers there is an assistant officer for political education - Capt Nowakowski.

Airfields For Training

15. The cadets of the Deblin Air Force School receive their practical pilot training on the following airfields, each of which trains the pilots with a different type of plane:
- A. Deblin - The Deblin airfield is in its pre-World War II location. It was modernized and rebuilt after World War II. The field covers an area of about 4 by 3.5 km. All of the buildings are concentrated on the western and northern side of the field. The field is bordered on the east by a small forest. The Deblin is a "First Class" so-called "Mother"-airfield for the surrounding smaller fields. Calling signal - 540 cycles, letters -./-./-(nk). The concrete runway is 2,500 by 50 meters, its angle 310°; large gasoline and lubricant stores, modern workshop facilities.
- On the Deblin airfield there are transitional courses for pilots changing from normal engine planes to jet-propelled planes (training plane YAK 11) and bomber pilots (training plane IL 28). The Deblin airfield gives pilots practical and technical training, plus training in parachuting.
- B. Ulez - "Second-Class" airfield with a "black" concrete-asphalt runway 1,100 by 50 meters, its angle 276°, its calling-signal is the same as for Deblin. On this airfield there are only provisional installations, no hangars; the planes are sheltered under awnings. Small amounts of gasoline and lubricants are stored there only in barrels.
- On this airfield pilots for assault planes are trained (training plane YAK 18).
- C. Podlowdow - a "Second-Class" airfield under control of the Radom Air Force School. The installations are similar to those in Ulez. On this field fighter pilots are trained. (training plane Polish-made JUNAK-3 with engine M-11/D; this type is very similar to the YAK 18). Two squadrons, one from Deblin and one from Radom are stationed here.
- D. Krzewica - near Biala Podlaska "Second-Class" airfield used from time to time for the training of assault plane pilots from Deblin.

Description of the Ulez Airfield

16.

On this field there are stationed:

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Squadron No 6 under the command of:

Commanding Officer	Capt <u>Domal</u>
Deputy Commanding Officer for Political Matters	Lt <u>Wasicionsk</u>
Deputy Commanding Officer for Pilot Training	Capt <u>Karlowicz</u> and Capt <u>Mierzwinski</u>
Deputy Commanding Officer for Fight Training	Lt <u>Golda</u>

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Chief of Staff	Capt <u>Poczatek</u>	
Signal Officer	Lt <u>Dzieciolowski</u>	
Navigator	2nd Lt <u>Koza</u>	50X1-HUM
Technical Officer	Lt <u>Kaminski</u>	
Secretary of the Communist Party Cell	Lt <u>Szewczyk</u>	
Deputy for Youth ZMP	2nd Lt. <u>Szutkiewicz</u>	
Theoretical Training Education Officer	Lt <u>Wujtowicz</u>	

17. The squadron is made up of two platoons, each consisting of two wings:

<u>1st Platoon:</u>	Commanding Officer Capt <u>Mierzwinski</u>	
First Wing:	Commanding Officer Lt <u>Wasilewski</u>	
Second Wing:	Commanding Officer Lt <u>Kowalski</u>	
<u>Flying Instructors:</u>	2nd Lts <u>Modzelewski</u> <u>Bartnikowski</u> <u>Graczyk</u> <u>Kowalski</u> <u>Kempa</u> <u>Kozlowski</u> <u>Bogulski</u>	50X1-HUM

<u>2nd Platoon:</u>	Commanding Officer Capt <u>Karłowicz</u>	
Third Wing:	Commanding Officer Lt Ankerstein (one of Poland's top stunt flyers)	
Fourth Wing:	Commanding Officer Lt <u>Siemieniako</u>	
<u>Flying Instructors:</u>	2nd Lts <u>Matuszewski</u> <u>Bialowas</u> <u>Waliczek</u> <u>Gadomski</u> <u>Michalczyk</u> <u>Marczak</u>	50X1-HUM

18.

19. The condition of the quarters on the Deblin field and on all the airfields around it are very good. The food is excellent. There are five meals a day with 4,954 calories, and meat is served once a day. In comparison to these favorable conditions the clothing is rather poor. The auxiliary facilities for studies such as libraries, models, etc, are very modern and are provided in abundance. In connection with the theoretical training, particularly in these subjects of history, organization and tactics of the hostile forces, etc, the hostile forces talked about by the instructors are exclusively US.

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20.

After nearly two years of training, [redacted] the Polish Air Force is trained and prepared exclusively for so-called "short" operations: either of the defensive type fighter planes, or of the supporting type - assault planes.

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